

the crowd insisted on the windows being illuminated. An attack has been directed against Mont Valerion—some sheds were torn down. At the Batignolles four children have been killed and their bodies are deposited at the guard-house.

The Debats says that the collision which took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was caused by a crowd, headed by torches and flags, attempting to force its way through the ranks of the soldiers. It says nothing of the number of persons killed and wounded.

After midnight the tocsin was sounded in the Church St. Germain des Pres, and the rattle was beaten in the several quarters.

(From the London Chronicle, Feb. 26th.)

**THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.**  
Paris, Friday, Feb. 26.

The Monitor publishes the following in very large type:

**Proclamation of the Provisional Government to the French People.**

A retrograde and oligarchical government has been overthrown by the heroism of the people of Paris.

The government has fled, leaving after it a trace of blood, which precedes forever its return.

The blood of the people has flowed as in July, but this time the glorious blood shall not be deceived. It has achieved a national and popular government, in accordance with the rights, the progress, and the will of this great and generous people.

The provincial government, sprung by acclamation and agency from the voice of the people, and the voice of the deputies in the sitting of the 24th, is invested momentarily with the care of the organizing and ensuring the national victory.

It is composed of—M. Dupont, (de l'Eure); Lamarque; Chemin; Arago, (of the Institute); Ledru Rollin; Garret; Pagny; Marie.

The government has for Secretaries—M. Armand Marrast; Louis Blanc; Ferdinand Flocon.

These citizens have not hesitated one instant in accepting the patriotic mission imposed on them by the people.

When blood flows, when the capital of France is on fire, the commission of the provincial Government is derived from the public peril and the public safety. The whole of France will understand it, and will afford it the concurrence of patriotism. Under the popular government, proclaimed by the provisional government, every citizen is a magistrate.

Frenchmen, give the world the example that Paris has given to France—prepare yourselves by order and by confidence, in yourselves, for the powerful institutions which you are to be called upon to give to yourselves.

The provincial government wills for a republic, saving the ratifications of the French people, which is to be immediately consulted.

Neither the people of Paris nor the provisional government, pretends to substitute their opinion for the opinion of the citizens on the definitive form of the government, which the sovereignty of the nation will proclaim.

The unity of the nation formed henceforth of all the classes of the nation which compose it: The government of the nation by itself. Liberty, equality and fraternity for principles.

The people for motto and not d'ordre. Such is the democratic government which France owes to herself, and from which our efforts should be inspired.

These are the first acts of the provisional government.

M. Dupont (de l'Eure) President of the Council.

M. de Lamarque, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Arago, Minister of Marine.

M. Cremieux, Minister of Justice.

Gen. Ledru Rollin, Minister of Public Works.

M. Marie, Minister of Public Works.

M. Ledru Rollin, Minister of the Interior.

M. Belmont, Minister of Commerce.

M. Carnot, Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Goucheux, Minister of Finances.

M. Garnier Pages, Mayor of Paris.

M. Escaut, Adjunct.

General Cavaignac, Governor of Algiers.

General Courtais, Commanding General of National Guards.

The other mayors are provisionally retained, as well as the adjoints, under the name of mayors-adjoints of arrondissement.

The prefectures of Police are under the orders of the Mayor of Paris, and will be reconstituted under another bill.

The Municipal Guards is dissolved. The guard of the city of Paris is entrusted to the National Guard, under the orders of M. Courtais, superior commandant of the National Guard of Paris.

The following declaration was yesterday signed in the 4th Legion of the National Guards:—

"We, the undersigned, all belonging to the National Guard, declare that, in the midst of the troubles of the capital, the summons to assemble having been given, we, the protectors of order, shall proceed wherever we may be ordered to go to prevent or arrest the effusion of blood; but at the same time being protectors of liberty, we declare that our object is not in any way to approve of the ministerial policy, either at home or abroad, or to lend any support to a ministry which, on the contrary, we blame with all the energy of good citizens. We do not deliberate under arms—we merely state our way of thinking before we go to our posts."

**THE TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.**—Do- ver, Feb. 26, 73 A. M.—The Parisians will not receive the young Count of Paris as their king, and have declared in favor of a republic, and it is rumored the republican flag is now flying over Paris by the authority received from the postmaster at Paris. The mail from Paris is now due, being the third now due, and none arrived.

**LATER FROM MEXICO.**

An Armistice Granted—Gen. Lane's Expedition and Fight with the Guerrillas—The Mexican Congress—Santa Anna's Designs, &c.

As we were led to anticipate by news previously received from Mexico. The negotiations of the Mexican commissioners with those appointed by Gen. Butler have terminated in an armistice. The document is too lengthy for insertion to-day, and is said to have caused a great deal of satisfaction in private circles.

By this news from Mexico, it appears that the public dissatisfaction concerning the Treaty is very great. The Governors of Jalisco, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, and Oaxaca seem to be opposed to the treaty, while San Luis and Toluca have declared their cordial support of the action of the Supreme Government. The chief ground of opposition to the treaty appears to be that it has not been made public, while it is very well known that it would be unprecedented to publish a treaty until after its ratification.

The Mexican Congress have not yet met. On the 21st Feb. there were but thirty-one members present.

The Star, of the 24 of March, has the following:

Maj. Caldwell's train arrived from Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. It went through without meeting any agents.

Gen. Worth and Pillow have been restored to their respective commands—the first to his original command; it was not known what brigades would be given the latter.

On the 29th, Gen. Cadwallader arrived at Mexico, from Toluca, accompanied by his staff, Capt. Deane and Lt. Anderson. Maj. Wright, Capt. Stead, Capt. Thompson, Dr. Ceyler, Lieut. Chapman, Cad-

well, and Stever, A. Q. M., the latter from Lerna.

Santa Anna was again at Tehuacan, on the 12th, having left Orizaba on the night previous. The government has given him a passport, but it was generally believed that his intention in asking it was only to lull the government to sleep, in order that he might put himself at the head of a body of troops.

Some difficulty arose among the ayuntamiento of Mexico, about the four days suspension of the collection of assessments; the members had all sent their resignations to the governor. The archbishop of Mexico has written a long protest against the heavy assessments on the Church property.

Socorro. This territory, belonging to Mexico, was recently invaded by a party of neutral Americans, who destroyed a number of tobacco plantations. Orders were immediately sent from the Governor of Chiapas, adjoining Socorro, for the troops of that place to pursue the enemy, which was done, and the aggressors being overtaken, were repulsed with the loss of three men prisoners, two guns and one sword. The prisoners were in confinement, awaiting the order of the Governor of Chiapas, who has jurisdiction of Socorro. We laughed heartily on reading the long account of this affair, as reported to the General Government.

The Mexican Congress, says the North American, is no where; sometimes a dozen delegates at Queretaro—sometimes less—but never a quorum. The Mexicans swear they will knock the whole grocery into a cocked-lint as soon as the Yankees leave; and we think they will.

The Star of the 31st inst., published a letter from Cuernavaca, dated the 1st inst. The following is an extract from it:

The troops generally are in tolerable health, except the Gringo Mounted Volunteers, who are rapidly dying. They have hard duty by day and night, and do not take care as to what they eat. The weather is getting very warm. There is a report, and I believe a true one, in town to-night, that the Indians on the sugar plantations about four leagues south of us have risen and are destroying the whites—and that the latter have sent up to Col. Clarke for assistance and protection. The Indians are said to be about two thousand strong. You can take the report for what it is worth, though there is some truth in it.

The North American of the 4th has the following on the subject of the insurrection:

We have been permitted to peruse a letter from an intelligent Mexican, written at Cuernavaca, which says that the Indians in the South of this State have collected some four hundred men, and that some two hundred Mexican troops of the line have marched against them. The letter also says that a party of American troops have left Cuernavaca for the purpose of putting down the insurrection, and expresses a fear of a collision between them and the regular Mexican soldiers.

Santa Anna.—If it is certain, says the Monitor, that Santa Anna, after having received his passport from the Government, wishes to go to Guadalupe, the revolution which is announced will be inevitable, and although it cannot be successful, as the nation now knows all such men who serve no other purpose than to harass it, yet the Government should by all means prevent this gentleman from doing further mischief.

The Star, of the 31 March, gives the following account of the General Lane's last expedition:

Gen. Lane's command returned to the city yesterday, having made a successful expedition against the guerrillas. In this expedition he has shown himself worthy of the name we gave him—*Marion*.

The second day out, the command passed by the trail they intended to take several miles, and stopped at a hacienda as if with the view of passing the night there; but no sooner had dark set in, than they saddled up, mounted their horses, and retraced their steps on the main road to the trail, in which, single file, they made as much haste as the nature of the country would permit. About daylight, reached the mountain of San Antonio Comapalco. The road over and across this mountain seemed too difficult to traverse on foot, but the leader was followed, and it was accomplished, a hacienda reached, and the fatigues of the journey rested off by a good night's sleep.

Feeling perfectly secure that his movements were unknown, the General did not start until late the next morning; and after a journey of three leagues, again halted at the hacienda of San Cristoval, represented as being the most beautiful scene in the country. The whole night was spent there, and at 7 the next morning, "to horse" and off again. The next place reached was El Pajar, the authorities of which came out, and with a large white flag in hand, ordered the command the hospilities of the place.

A few moments passed, and again in the saddle and off for San Nicolas, where again every thing needed was speedily provided. At 7 o'clock that night, they again started, and after travelling four consecutive hours, reached Talancingo. Our readers were apprised by a letter from the command, published in the Star, that Paredes had escaped from his house in that town, by a back way, a few moments before he was surrounded. The work was very hot, and very hard on the General and his staff. It was early in the morning when they reached Talancingo, and they remained all day. Started the next morning for the hacienda of Guadalupe, which they reached in the afternoon; and from whence they sailed forth at 12 o'clock, x, for Sequitlan, and reached it at sunrise. Before arriving, however, they were informed that 300 Lancers were there. By turn, the Texans were in the advance, preceded by Lane and Hays, and when they got opposite the first house in the edge of the town, a volley of explosive balls came whistling from it.

The doors were soon opened, and the assailants killed. The men house or corral, in the same thing; and Maj. Polk coming up, the town was regularly assailed, the enemy firing from every house. In some instances, we are told, it came to a hand fight. In a short time the enemy were driven from their positions, and some of them collecting in a body outside the town, were pursued respectively by Lane and Hays, and terribly cut up.

The loss in killed, on the side of the enemy, is set down at 100 at the least. We lost 1 man and 4 wounded.

Fifty prisoners were brought into the city yesterday, among whom were Capt. Montano, the father of the Captain, was killed, as was Padre Martinez, the second and bosom friend of Jararua himself, it is believed, was wounded, but he escaped, with five or six men.

A guerrillero was pursued by one of our men, and took shelter in a forge room, where he was shot. The wadding from the pistol ignited the straw, and soon it was in a blaze. The house was consumed, and were several others.

Quiet was soon restored in the town, after the fighting was over.

All men in their command were highly spoken of by the Texans, Atlacatlan and Dragons, have proved themselves worthy to follow such a leader.

The best feeling prevailed with all the citizens in the towns and haciendas—Quartermasters and Commissaries were along, who purchased all that was needed from the time they left until their return to the city. A few more expeditions like this, and the guerrillas of the country will be scarce.

Money ran short. Some time since the House of Representatives was reported to have received an intimation from Prince Metternich that he might have occasion for their assistance. "We will advance no more money for war purposes."

We imagine Baron Rothschild said no such thing; but if he did, he said the wisest thing of modern times, if a government said money changes hands.

carry on the war is a pretty conservative policy, but the government is unworthy of credit. If a people were really fighting for Liberty, they would maintain their Liberty, without asking money from the Rothschilds.

In our infant state—in the Revolution, we borrowed some money of Holland and France; but we got of the government and not of the brokers. If no money was advanced for war of conquest, there would be one. The people will never be taxed, in the time it is carried on, for war of conquest.

Communicated for the New York Tribune.

**LETTERS**  
From Hon. John Quincy Adams to his Son, On the Bible and its Teachings.

LETTER NO. III.

The second general point of view, in which I propose for you to consider the Bible, to the end that may "thoroughly furnish you unto all good works," is in the historical character.

To a man of liberal education, the study of history is not only useful, but necessary, and altogether indispensable, and will regard to the history contained in the Bible, the observation which Cicero makes respecting that of his own country is much more emphatically applicable, "that it is not so much praise-worthy to be acquainted with the history of his country, as to be acquainted with the history of the world."

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History, so far as it relates to the actions and adventures of men, may be divided in five different classes. First, the History of the world, otherwise called Universal History; Second, that of particular nations; Third, that of particular institutions; Fourth, that of single families; and Fifth, that of individual men.

All these classes of history are to be found in the Bible, and it may be worth your while to discriminate them one from another. The Universal History is short and all contained in the first eleven chapters of Genesis, together with the first chapter of the first book of Chronicles, which is little more than a genealogical list of names, but it is of great importance, not only as it includes the history of the creation, of the fall of man, of the antediluvian world, and of the flood by which the whole human race, (excepting Noah and his family,) were destroyed, but as it contains the history of the world from the Creation until the Birth of Abraham.

This is the foundation of Ancient History, and in reading profane historians hereafter, I would advise you always to reflect upon their narratives with reference to it, with respect to the chronology. A correct knowledge of this is necessary to understand all history, ancient and modern, that I may hereafter write you something further concerning it; for the present I shall only recommend to your particular attention the fifth and eleventh chapters of Genesis, and request you to read up and write me the result of the study of the whole of the Bible.

The remainder of the book of Genesis, beginning at the 12th chapter, is a history of one individual (Abraham) and his family during three generations of his descendants, after which the book of Exodus commences with the history of the same family, multiplied into a nation; this national and family history is continued through the books of the Old Testament until that of Job, which is of a peculiar character, differing in many particulars from every other part of the Scriptures. There is no other history of a single man, and whose life is so interesting and correct view of the rise and progress of human associations, as this account of Abraham and his descendants, through all the vicissitudes to which individuals, families, and nations are liable. There is no other history where the origin of a whole nation is traced up to a single man, and whose life is so interesting and correct view of the rise and progress of human associations, as this account of Abraham and his descendants, through all the vicissitudes to which individuals, families, and nations are liable.

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should possess—that they should be a great nation—and that through them all mankind should receive in future ages a blessing. The observation required of Adam, merely to retain all the blessings he enjoyed; the obedience of Abraham was to sacrifice all that he possessed for the vague and distant prospect of a future compensation to his posterity; the self-control and the slighted that imagination could conceive, but his failure was punished by the forfeiture of all his enjoyments; the self-dominion to be exercised by Abraham was of the most severe and painful kind—but his accomplishment will ultimately be rewarded by the restoration of all that was forfeited by Adam in this restoration, however, was to be obtained by no ordinary proof of obedience; the sacrifice of mere personal blessings, however great could not lay the foundation for the redemption of mankind from death; the voluntary submission of Jesus Christ to his own death in the most excruciating and agonizing form, was to consummate the great plan of redemption, but the submission of Abraham to sacrifice his beloved and only son Isaac—the child promised by God himself, and through whom all the greater promises were to be carried into effect, the feeling of nature, the parent's bowels, were all required to be sacrificed by Abraham to the blind unquestioning principle of obedience to the will of God. The blood of Isaac was not indeed shed—the butchery of an only son by the hand of his father, was a sacrifice which a merciful God did not require to be completely executed, but the promise of obedience it was imposed upon Abraham, and nothing less than the voice of an Angel from Heaven, could arrest his uplifted arm, and withhold him from sheathing his knife in the heart of his child. It was upon this testimonial of obedience, that God's promise of redemption was expressly renewed to Abraham: "In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed, because thou hast obeyed my voice." Gen. xxii. 18.

From your affectionate father,  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

For the Evansville Journal.

Mr. Editor.—Sir.—Upon my return from Cincinnati, on Sunday, I found in your paper of Thursday last a column of low personal abuse, signed Messrs. Laycock, Stephens, Griffin and Scott. I have nothing to say in reply to the facts I addressed to my constituents of the 3d Ward a few days previous. It is an old trick to reply to facts which can neither be admitted, denied, or explained, with personalities and abuse; and I suppose they thought it must certainly succeed where "Old Willard" failed in the case. But they, or least some of them, would have shown more respect for their own reputation and the intelligence of the people, by attempting to make some answer to the weighty charges I made, especially the one that I was guilty of "slandering" the city, namely: that "two, at least, of the Councilmen appeared not as representatives of the interest of their respective wards, but as the pettifoggers for one of the companies proposing for the work, pledged to that proposition before the city council, and then, in order to get the work, they had to go to the city council, and to attempt to mystify my plan, (falsehood) termed by them "a proposition," for doing the work under one of the cheaper proposals. I came in with no proposition, as is falsely said, but only attempted to show how the work could be let to one of the other parties proposing for the work, and to the city of \$10,000. And now a word as to that matter. When the proposals were opened the "Mitchell Bill" was found to contain features of so outrageous a character that it was immediately ascertained that a majority would not go for it, and as it was an advertisement for the city, it was set aside. The gentlemen who I have characterized as the pettifoggers of the company, to work to put it in such shape as would go down with a majority, and after frequent consultations with their principals they "by authority," but with as much apparent respect for the city as I, had been dictating for themselves, gradually withdrew and modified just so many of the most objectionable clauses, and no more, as would enable the thing to pass; and in this shape it was understood the contract was to be let, and for the purpose of forcing it through, I, as an agent, and as an advertiser, took it up; and it was immediately, and without any consideration, laid on the table, upon the motion of either the Councilmen from the 1st or 2d Ward. When I saw that they were thus determined to throw away at once at least \$10,000, and to incur the expense of the city, I, as an agent, and as an advertiser, took it up; and it was immediately, and without any consideration, laid on the table, upon the motion of either the Councilmen from the 1st or 2d Ward.

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